BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

1989/90

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The Honourable Ivan C. Messmer
Solicitor General of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR MR. MESSMER:

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the fiscal year 1989/90, pursuant to the provisions of Section 48 of the Police Act, S.B.C. 1988, Chapter 53.

Yours truly,

J. DAVID N. EDGAR
Chairman
British Columbia
Police Commission

January 31, 1991

The Honourable David C. Lam,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the period April 1, 1989, to March 31, 1990, is respectfully submitted.

IVAN C. MESSMER
Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General
January 1991

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

1989/90 ANNUAL REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Commission Mission, Functions, and Personnel

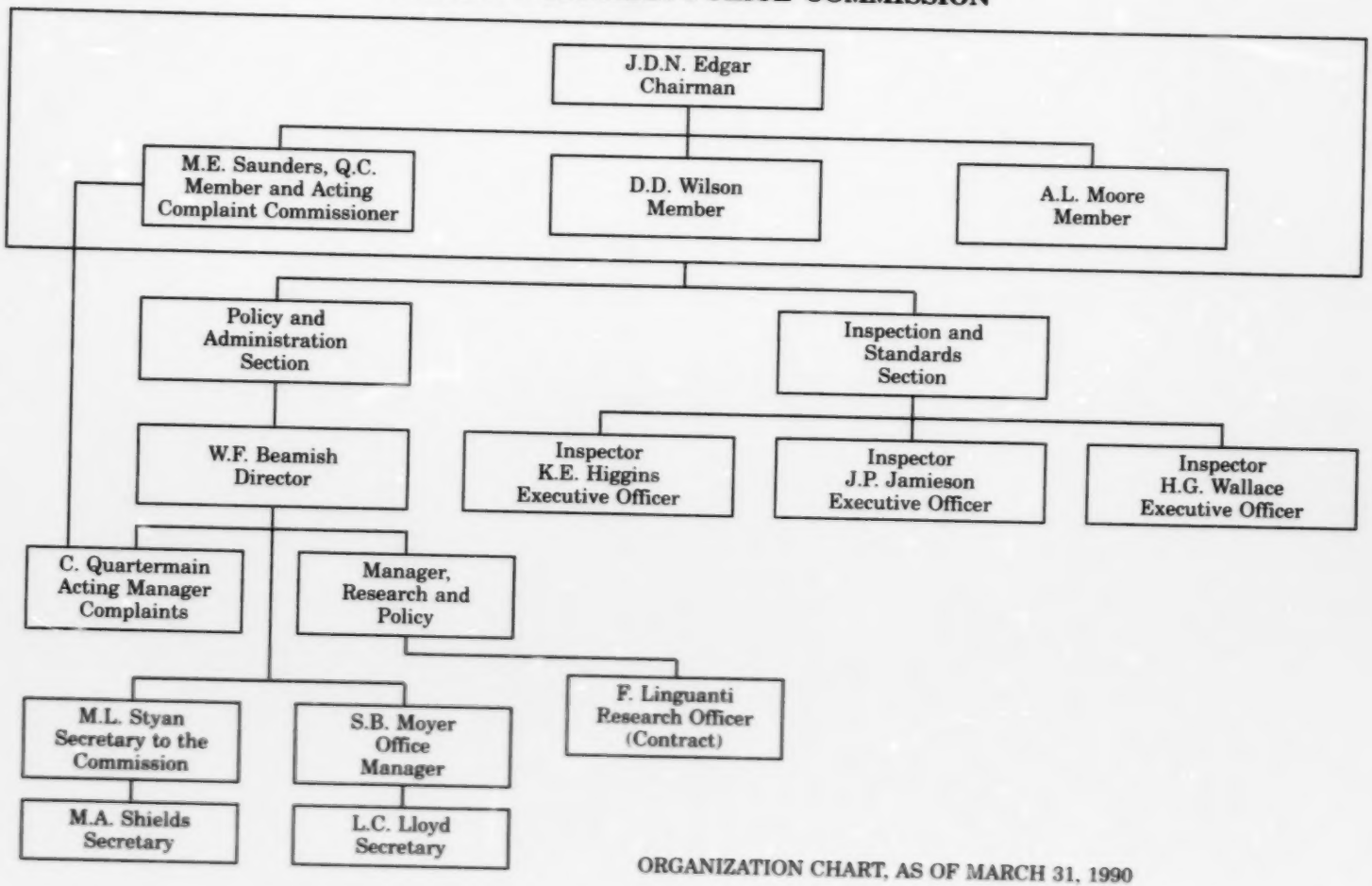
Established in 1974 under the *Police Act*, the mandate of the Police Commission includes oversight of all aspects of police services delivered by the 12 municipal departments. Its primary function is to help ensure that a high quality and standard of service is delivered by the municipal police departments individually and collectively.

The Commission carries out research studies and special projects related to policing; it helps develop policing standards and audits the administration and operations of the municipal departments; it assists in the formulation of educational and training standards and promotes harmonious relations between police and the public. The Commission is the final appellate body in matters of discipline of members of municipal police departments and is responsible for the administration of complaints about the conduct of these members. The Commission also hears appeals under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*.

Members of the Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under Section 39 of the *Police Act*. Members of the Commission are Mr. J. David N. Edgar, Chairman, Victoria (full-time); Ms. Mary Saunders, Q.C., Vancouver, (who also acted as Complaint Commissioner throughout most of this fiscal year); Mayor Audrey Mo e, Castlegar; and Mr. David Wilson, Vancouver.

The Commission staff includes a Director; Manager of Complaints; Manager of Research and Policy; three seconded Executive Officers, presently from the Vancouver Police Department, Saanich Police Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Secretary to the Commission; Office Manager; two office assistants; and contract positions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION



ORGANIZATION CHART, AS OF MARCH 31, 1990

II. COMMISSION COMMENTARY

The British Columbia Police Commission is a police public accountability body. It is but one of a number of accountability bodies in a system by which the police in British Columbia are accountable to the citizens they serve. Others in the system include, for example, the Solicitor General, the municipal police boards, the courts, the press and various community groups.

The Commission's accountability role is set out in the British Columbia *Police Act*. It is varied, stretching from quasi-judicial in respect of discipline and citizen complaints, through the oversight of the citizen complaint process, making recommendations, carrying out research, and extending to police operational areas such as the conduct of special investigations and periodic inspections of municipal police departments.

In carrying out this broad accountability mandate, certain characteristics of the Commission's approach have emerged. Three such characteristics are discussed in this commentary for the benefit of those who wish to know more about how the Commission approaches its work.

First, notwithstanding its name, the Commission views itself as a citizens' body, not a police body. Aside from the fact it would be presumptuous of the Commission, consisting as it does of five non-police persons, to consider itself a part of professional policing, the Commission believes it is the intention of the *Police Act* that it bring an informed citizens' perspective to its work and recommendations.

It should be pointed out that where the Commission's mandate requires it to be involved in police operational matters (as for example, inspections or special investigations) then we rely heavily on the work and advice of the three seconded police inspectors who are part of the Commission's staff. We also draw heavily in such work on the advice and assistance of the B.C. police community itself, including the Association of Chiefs of Police and the Federation of Police Officers. We have always found this assistance to be highly professional, willingly given and most valuable in our work.

But despite this close association between the Commission and the police community in certain areas, the Commission remains fundamentally a citizens' body bringing a public perspective to its recommendations.

Second, whenever the opportunity allows, the Commission tries to adopt a proactive, rather than a reactive approach to its work. By this we mean the Commission does not simply accept the status quo in police matters. Where policing problems could arise, the Commission attempts to anticipate those problems and make recommendations on how they could be avoided.

Examples of this are the Commission's study on the use of lethal force and its follow-up study on alternatives to the use of lethal force. In deciding to study these areas, the Commission was not signalling that it necessarily felt there were problems. Rather, we felt the Commission and the police community should be examining these areas to ensure that approaches and procedures remained valid and to test new ideas to see if they should be incorporated.

The Commission is of the view that unless the status quo is constantly under review, and innovations being developed elsewhere are considered and tested, municipal policing in British Columbia could fall behind in some respects. Reliance on the adage that "if it ain't broke, don't fix it" is simply not acceptable in today's quickly changing police world.

Last, as mentioned previously in this commentary, the Commission is a body to which British Columbia municipal police in a number of respects are accountable. But accountability is more than one way; the Commission itself has accountability responsibilities.

It is of course accountable to those bodies above it, including the Solicitor General, the Legislature and the public. It is also accountable to others in the system, such as the municipal police boards. But the accountability we wish to underscore here is the Commission's accountability back to the police community itself.

We are accountable to the police to understand and to be informed on police issues before we act. We are accountable to explain when asked. And in particular, we are accountable to ensure that the police understand what we expect of them and how those expectations are to be measured.

In this last respect, the standards project mentioned elsewhere in this report is an example of the Commission indicating to the police community what we expect of them. Under the umbrella of the Commission, the project is a direct product of the police community itself in British Columbia. It will be the first of such standards in Canada. By providing a "table of contents" of what municipal police departments should cover in their operational and administrative framework, a firmer basis for police management and professionalism will be created as well as a clearer indication of what the Commission will be looking at when it conducts its municipal police audits.

As mentioned, these three characteristics of the Commission's approach to its mandate are meant to advise and inform on how the Commission operates. Hopefully, others in the accountability system might also consider them and to what extent they might apply to their own police accountability mandates.

III. THE COMMISSION'S PROGRAM

AUDITS

The Commission carries out regular audits of the twelve municipal departments in accordance with standardized auditing procedures. The purpose of these comprehensive audits is to ensure that the operation and management of the municipal police departments are in accordance with prescribed standards of performance. An audit team consisting of seconded police inspectors and Commission staff inspects a variety of policies, procedures and functions and makes recommendations to the chief and police board concerned for change as required.

During the 1989/90 fiscal year, two audits were conducted, New Westminster in February and Oak Bay in March. In addition, the audit of the Saanich Police Department which was begun in the previous fiscal year was completed.

The audit process requires that any shortfalls in performance be addressed by the department and that a follow-up audit relating to those shortfalls be conducted, usually within six months. A second follow-up audit of the Nelson Police Department was carried out in September of 1989 to evaluate progress on issues arising from the original audit. A follow-up audit of the Matsqui Police Department was conducted in December 1989.

UCR Audits

In 1972, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, in conjunction with Statistics Canada, developed the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for Canadian police departments and the R.C.M.P. One of the objectives of this system is to ensure accuracy and consistency in the reporting of crime statistics which form the basis for standardized police operational and administrative data in Canada.

Under an arrangement with the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police, the Commission undertakes to conduct audits of the Uniform Crime Reporting system for all municipal police departments.

Five UCR audits were completed this fiscal year. These were as follows:

Oak Bay Police Department	September 18, 1989
Central Saanich Police Department	September 19–20, 1989
Esquimalt Police Department	September 21, 1989
Matsqui Police Department	November 22–23, 1989
Victoria Police Department	February 5–6, 1990

To conduct these audits a random sampling of police files is undertaken with checks made of qualitative and quantitative factors. Variance rates are frequently below 1%, and all five audits conducted this year were within the 5% acceptance level.

APPEALS

(a) *Police Act*

The Commission received no notices of appeal under the *Police Act* in this fiscal year. However, two hearings determining appeals under the Police (Discipline) Regulation, were conducted. These appeals were both commenced in the previous fiscal year.

In both cases, members of municipal police departments appealed the reasonableness of discipline imposed for a breach of the discipline code. In each case, the decision of the Municipal Police Board was upheld. In the first case, the Commission did not interfere with the imposed discipline of a one day suspension without pay. In the second case, it upheld a five day suspension without pay and a discretionary suspension without pay of three months which had occurred prior to the disciplinary hearing.

The Commission gave its decision this year after holding an inquiry in the previous fiscal year into a complaint by a member of the public against a municipal constable. The Commission found insufficient evidence to support the complaint or to order any disciplinary action be taken.

(b) *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*

Both security employees and security businesses must be licensed under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*. The Police Commission has responsibility to hear appeals from a licensing decision of the Registrar appointed under the *Act*. Decisions of the Registrar may involve the suspension or cancellation of a license, or a refusal to issue or re-issue a license. Information about the appeals during the reporting year is provided in the following table:

Type of License	Number of Applications	Appeals Heard	No Show	Allowed	Dismissed
Security Employees	19	17	1	11	5
Security Business	3	2	0	0	2
Total	22	19	1	11	7

The Commission has issued a statement of the procedures that will be followed in such appeals. This statement is reproduced in this Annual Report and appears as Appendix A.

(c) *Inquiry Act*

(i) Fullerton Inquiry

On February 2, 1989 the Minister announced the appointment under the *Inquiry Act* of a three member commission consisting of Mr. David Edgar, Chairman, Ms. Mary Saunders, Q.C., and Mrs. Audrey Moore, all members of the B.C. Police Commission, to investigate and report on allegations made by Robert and Francine Fullerton against the action of members of the Matsqui Police Department. The inquiry related to events that occurred on or about July 15, 1985. After the appointment of the commission, the civil action taken by Mr. and Mrs.

Fullerton against the Matsqui Police Department based on the same events was dismissed by the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

On May 26, 1989, the Commission ruled

". . . that as a result of the information available to the Commission (as a result of the civil trial) and considering the results of the jury verdict, it would serve no useful public purpose nor any legitimate interests of Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton to rehear all or any of the evidence presented at the jury trial that related to that part of the Commission's mandate to inquire into the events and the allegations of Robert and Francine Fullerton of assault".

The Commission further ruled

". . . that there remained as part of the mandate of the Commission those aspects which were not fully canvassed during the civil trial, particularly the internal police investigations and hearing of the complaint under the *Police Act*".

By later agreement among all participants to the inquiry, the inquiry proceeded by examining the process involved in investigating the Fullertons' original complaint, that is, the conduct of the police department in investigating and disposing of the allegations made by the Fullertons regarding the actions of members of the department.

The Commission conducted hearings but did not complete its work in this fiscal year.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

(a) Changes to Legislation

On July 1, 1989, amendments to the *Police Act* were proclaimed. These amendments were designed to strengthen the Commission's investigative and enquiry powers and ensure that complaints made by members of the public about the conduct of municipal police officers are handled promptly and impartially.

The amendments clarify the complaints system and give members of the public improved accessibility to it by:

- providing for the appointment of a Complaint Commissioner who is a member of the Police Commission;
- providing the Complaint Commissioner with the authority to receive complaints directly; monitor the handling of complaints to ensure compliance with the *Police Act* and the Police (Discipline) Regulation; establish and maintain records on all complaints received by municipal departments against the conduct of their members, and generally assist all parties involved in the process to achieve a resolution of the complaint;
- enabling the Complaint Commissioner to request the disciplinary authority of a police department to reinvestigate a complaint, or to request that the Police Commission conduct a special investigation into a complaint when he or she is not satisfied that it is being handled properly or investigated by the police;

- enabling the Police Commission to investigate complaints independently by giving it authority to initiate and conduct special investigations;
- enabling the Complaint Commissioner to conduct research in order to identify problems with the procedures and conditions which may give rise to a complaint;
- clearly defining a complaint as "an allegation in writing made by a member of the public respecting the conduct of a municipal constable or a provincial constable which, if proven, would constitute a default under a code of conduct established by regulation".

The amendments reflect an appreciation of the need for better communication between the police department and the complainant during the resolution of a complaint. It is expected that improved communication as well as education of both police officers and the public about conditions that may give rise to a complaint will lead to a reduction in the number of serious complaints. It is also expected that most complaints will continue to be resolved informally.

Complaints may be submitted to the disciplinary authority or the senior officer on duty of the department concerned, or to the Complaint Commissioner.

(b) Complaints Against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* was amended to establish the R.C.M.P. Public Complaints Commission which is responsible for receiving, reviewing and inquiring into complaints about the conduct of members of the R.C.M.P.

Like the complaint procedure under the British Columbia *Police Act*, the R.C.M.P. process provides for an informal resolution or an investigation of the complaint by the R.C.M.P. If the complainant is not satisfied with the results of an investigation of the complaint, he or she may request a review by the Chairman of the Public Complaints Commission. After reviewing it, the Chairman may then terminate the complaint or initiate an inquiry. Following an inquiry, the Chairman may make recommendations regarding the resolution or the handling of the complaint to the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. who then indicates whether he will comply with them. The provisions contained in the British Columbia *Police Act* differ in that, following an inquiry, the Police Commission may order alternative disciplinary action to be taken, and that order is final and binding.

Complaints against the conduct of members of the R.C.M.P. may be submitted directly to the R.C.M.P., to the R.C.M.P. Public Complaints Commission or, in British Columbia, to the Complaint Commissioner.

(c) Complaint Statistics

The following table includes a statistical analysis of complaints received against municipal constables in the calendar year 1989. The total number of complaints decreased from 287 in 1988 to 277 in 1989, a reduction of 3.5%.

Public Complaints Against Members of Municipal Police Departments in 1989

		Type				Policy Duty Section					Action Taken			Appeals	
	Total Number	Excessive Force	Disrespectful Behaviour	Neglect of Duty	Other	Number of Police	Uniform Patrol	Detective	Traffic Duty	Other	Informally Resolved	Not Proceeded With	Formal Investigation	Public Inquiry	Police Commission
Central Saanich	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Delta	14	1	—	5	8	14	12	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—
Esquimalt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matsqui	19	8	1	—	10	37	30	4	2	1	5	7	4	—	—
Nelson	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
New Westminster	17	9	6	—	2	23	21	—	—	2	4	3	10	—	—
Oak Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Moody	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Saanich	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Vancouver	181	45	68	68	—	224	131	17	51	25	62	27	181	6	—
Victoria	20	6	5	1	8	24	11	6	7	—	6	6	4	—	—
West Vancouver	19	8	8	—	3	26	24	2	—	—	7	4	8	—	—
TOTAL	277	77	91	74	35	355	232	31	63	29	94	48	208	6	—

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to its other powers under the *Police Act*, the Commission is given the authority to conduct a special investigation respecting an act or omission of any person appointed under the *Police Act*. A special investigation may be conducted by the Commission on its own initiative or on a request from the Complaint Commissioner or a municipal police board. A special investigation may also be ordered by the Minister. There were no special investigations during this fiscal year.

RESEARCH INTO POLICING ISSUES

An important component of the Commission's program is the conduct of research into policing issues. During this fiscal year, several studies of significance to the general public and to the police community were carried out.

(a) Police Pursuits

In 1985 there were 282 police pursuits in British Columbia, of which 69 resulted in an accident. In 1988, there were 472 police pursuits, of which 183 resulted in an accident. The significant increase in the number of police pursuits and the number of related accidents prompted the Commission to initiate an examination of the current guidelines governing pursuits to determine their effectiveness. This study will also examine attitudes of the police and the public toward high speed police pursuits and will explore safe and effective alternatives. This project was commenced in this fiscal year and completion is expected early in the next fiscal year.

(b) Police Standards

The Commission is of the opinion that it is important that municipal police departments in the Province adhere to uniform operating standards. Not only do uniform standards enhance the quality of police service provided to the citizens of the Province, they allow each police department to appreciate the criteria against which it will be measured when it is audited under the *Police Act*.

Arriving at an acceptable set of police standards demands a lengthy and comprehensive consultation process. The Police Commission and the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police have commenced work on this very important project. A workable set of standards is expected to be proposed in the next fiscal year.

(c) Evaluation of Public Attitude Studies

The Commission regularly conducts surveys to evaluate public attitudes, often in conjunction with a regular audit. These studies are designed to assess the public perception of the quality of police services in a municipality. Factors such as perceptions of crime rates and fear of being victimized are also surveyed.

One such survey of the residents of New Westminster was conducted this fiscal year. Analysis of the results of this survey will be completed in the next fiscal year. A public attitude survey of the residents of Saanich, conducted during the previous fiscal year and analyzed this year, indicated a high level of satisfaction with the quality of police services provided by the Saanich Police Department.

(d) Police Use of Deadly Force

Proposed changes to the Police (Firearm) Regulations which govern the circumstances under which a member of a municipal police force is entitled to resort to the use of his or her weapon continue to be discussed by the police community and the Commission. It is expected that the recommendations for changes to this Regulation will be delivered to the Solicitor General in the next fiscal year.

(e) Non-Lethal Weapons

Alternatives to the use of deadly force in a confrontational situation continue to be explored through research and consultation with the police community. At the end of this fiscal year, a report containing recommendations for safe and effective alternatives was in the process of being finalized prior to submission to the Solicitor General.

(f) Video-taping of Police Interviews of Young Offenders

The purpose of this study was to test the feasibility of video-taping police interviews of suspected young offenders as an alternative to the common practice of police taking handwritten notes during such interviews. The study was conducted through the Vancouver Police Department and is expected to be completed in the next fiscal year.

POLICE USE OF FIREARMS

Under the Police (Firearm) Regulations, police departments are required to report annually all shots fired by police members in the line of duty. An analysis of statistics in respect to shots fired in 1989 is given in the following table.

Shots Fired in 1989

Statistics	1989
Total fired	223
Number members involved	123
Shots per member	1.8
Fired intentionally	216
Fired unintentionally	7
Persons injured	6
Persons killed	1
Animals killed	163
Estimated property damage	$4,112

IV. REPORT ON POLICE ACADEMY PROGRAMS

The Police Academy enhances the quality of police services delivered by the municipal police departments. The emphasis of the Academy continues to be on the basic and on-going training and education of municipal police officers, but the Academy also provides municipal police departments with recruit testing and assessment services, performance appraisal systems, physical fitness testing and advanced training programs.

During the decade of the eighties, the Police Academy graduated 32 recruit classes comprised of 732 constables. This figure represents 40% of the current combined strength of these departments, which at March 31, 1990 stood at 1,831 sworn police officers according to the central registry maintained by the Academy.

(a) Peace Officers Basic and General Training Programs

This year, 103 new candidates entered the Academy, 10% of whom represent visible minorities, while 18% were female. Almost without exception those recruits possess a minimum of two years post secondary education, and in some cases have considerable professional experience. Averaging 25 years of age, their maturity is a significant factor in terms of both attitude and performance.

(b) Advanced Programs

New initiatives in Advanced Programs featured a major conference on Critical Incident Stress attended by senior police, fire, health and corrections personnel, with FBI Special Agent James Horn as principal resource speaker. One hundred and seventy Auxiliary/Reserve police from around the Province attended a three day program which included cross-systems training from Police, Fire, Emergency Health Services (EHS) and Provincial Emergency Program (PEP) Academy instructors on officer safety, vehicle extrication, first medical responder and hazardous waste and dangerous goods spills. Another first was a seminar on the investigation of ritual crime. Ritual crime involves the commission of criminal offences either in fulfillment of, or incidental to the fulfillment of, the requirements of an occult ritual. Detective Robert Simandl, from the Chicago Police Department addressed officers from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon on the recognition and understanding of this type of criminal behaviour.

(c) Research, Development and Assessment

The Academy participated in a Canada-wide distance delivery demonstration project via satellite with other provincial Academies. Beamed from the Atlantic Police Academy, it was possible to question resource persons across the country.

Nineteen assessment centres were held during this fiscal year, and the Academy, although significantly reduced in staff, maintained production at 19,970 student training days.

V. RELATED ACTIVITIES

(a) Police Honours Night

Police Honours Night provides an occasion for the Province to recognize members of municipal police departments and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia who have performed an exemplary service to the citizens of British Columbia in one of three categories: bravery; outstanding service to the community; and outstanding service on assignment.

Special awards of appreciation are also presented to members of municipal police boards whose terms of appointment have expired. Members are appointed by Cabinet for each of the twelve municipalities which have independent municipal police departments; service on these boards is voluntary for terms up to six years.

Police Honours Night was held on November 16, 1989, at Government House in Victoria. On this occasion The Honourable David C. Lam, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honourable Russell G. Fraser, Solicitor General, presented awards to 15 members of British Columbia's policing community representing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Delta Police Department, the Saanich Police Department, and the Vancouver Police Department. Awards of appreciation were presented to nine members of police boards whose appointments expired in 1989.

The following is a list of police members and police board members honoured on this occasion:

(i) POLICE MEMBERS HONOURED

NAME	POLICE DEPARTMENT
Outstanding Service on Assignment	
Sergeant B. Peeke-Vout	Saanich Police
Sergeant M. Chadwick	Saanich Police
Outstanding Service to the Community	
Corporal N.W. Taylor	Vancouver Police
Constable R. Chapman	Vancouver Police
Constable D. Hancock	Vancouver Police
Bravery	
Constable S. Kerslake	Delta Police
Constable R. Stringer	Vancouver Police
Constable R. Burnett	Vancouver Police
Constable D.R. Ross	R.C.M.P. Mission
Constable G.R. Styles	R.C.M.P. Ganges
Constable J.S.Y. Caron	R.C.M.P. Ganges
Sergeant D.E. Dichrow	R.C.M.P. Vancouver
Sergeant T.M. Wagner	R.C.M.P. Vancouver
Constable G.J. Clarke	R.C.M.P. Deas Island Freeway Patrol

(ii) POLICE BOARD MEMBERS HONOURED

Mr. Peter Fane	Central Saanich Police Board
Mr. William D. Cole	Delta Police Board
Mr. William H. Hall	Nelson Police Board
Mr. Thomas Baker (Mayor)	New Westminster Police Board
Mr. Kenneth M. Hanson	Oak Bay Police Board
Mrs. Jo-Ann R. Williams	Saanich Police Board
Ms. Pamela A. Murray	Victoria Police Board
Mrs. Anne Pearson	West Vancouver Police Board
Ms. Kathleen Keating	Vancouver Police Board

(b) Municipal Police Boards

The *Police Act* requires that every municipality with a population of more than 5,000 persons provide police services to adequately enforce municipal, provincial, and federal laws. This service may be provided by a municipal police department or through a service contract with the R.C.M.P. Where policing is provided by a municipal police department, that police force is governed by the police board.

The duties of a police board are prescribed by the *Police Act* and include:

(1) establishing the municipal police department consisting of a chief constable and other constables and employees the board considers necessary to provide policing in the municipality;

(2) preparing budget estimates required to operate the police department, the formulation of rules governing the administration of the police department and the efficient discharge of duties by its members;

(3) negotiating a collective agreement with the police union;

(4) initiating and conducting research studies or investigations respecting law enforcement, crime prevention, police and policing within its municipality;

(5) acting as a discipline tribunal for the purpose of conducting public inquiries into citizen complaints against police members or hearing appeals from internal discipline charges;

(6) in consultation with the chief constable, determining priorities, goals and objectives of the police force; and

(7) making rules, not inconsistent with the Act, respecting governance, standards and functions of the force.

A police board may consist of up to seven persons; the mayor of the municipal council is the chairman. One person is appointed by municipal council, and not more than five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Police Commission. This composition is designed to ensure that local political and community concerns as well as the concerns of the Minister are addressed by the boards while carrying out their responsibilities.

The following is a list of the twelve municipal police boards and members as of March 31, 1990.

Central Saanich

Mayor Ron E. Cullis
Timothy E. Dunford
Terrence A. Farr
David W. Hallman
Michael Davis*

Delta

Mayor D.J. Husband
Merrilee Harris
Laurie Laughlan
William G. Weiler*

Esquimalt

Mayor W.R. Warder
Brian McKenzie
George Devlin
Ian M. Wallace
M. Irene White*

Matsqui

Mayor David Kandal
Edward L. Rempel
J.S. Robertson
John R. Singleton
Mohinder S. Gill
Barbara Whiteside
John A. Murphy*

Nelson

Mayor Gerald Rotering
Fred Hinitt
Alan J. Burch
Boris M. Stefiuk
Louis Maglio*

New Westminster

Mayor Betty Toporowski
Ronald S. Bremner
Russel V. Cooper
David I. McDonald
Nicole Groves*

Oak Bay

Mayor Susan Brice
John R.H. Ley
Rosemary Emery
Charles Clayton
Donald A. Farquhar*

Port Moody

Mayor D.T. Driscoll
William J. Townsend
Garry E. Payne
R. William Brown
John L. Northey*

Saanich

Mayor Howard Sturrock
Alyson Hawksworth
Ian S. Vantreight
Lyman R. Robinson
Helen Hvozdanski*

Vancouver

Mayor Gordon Campbell
Felicia S. Folk
Anant Pal Singh
Chuck Lew
James E. Dorsey
Donald McIntyre*

Victoria

Mayor Gretchen Brewin
Ronald Lou-Poy
Donna Thomas
S. Frank B. Carson
Reginald F. Mooney
Kelvin D. Armstrong*

West Vancouver

Mayor D.A.S. Lanskail
Ronald W. Downey
David R. Hildreth
Warren H. Downs
Warren Freeman*

* Council appointee

VI. BUDGET

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989/90

Account No.	Account Name	Expenditure
01	Salaries — Established	$289,980
02	Salary Protection (Pensionable)	1,082
03	Employee Benefits	60,354
07	Board & Commission Fees & Expenses	85,915
10	Travel Expenses — Government Employees	24,614
20	Professional Services	303,225
25	Data & WP Supplies & Expenses	49,826
30	Office Expenses	22,410
40	Advertising — Informational	2,805
42	Annual Report	2,015
50	Utilities, Vehicle Operation	9,858
65	Building Tenant Improvements	134,397
68	Data & WP Systems	8,757
69	Office Furniture & Equipment	7,154
75	Lease — Vehicle Fleet	6,381
	TOTAL	$1,008,773

APPENDIX A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

Procedures on Appeals Under the
Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act

1. A person whose application under this Act for a licence or a renewal of a licence is refused, or whose existing licence has been cancelled or suspended, may appeal that decision to the British Columbia Police Commission.

2. The Notice of Appeal must be in writing and must be sent to *both* the Commission and the registrar under the Act.

   The Commission has two offices:

   405, 815 Hornby Street,
   Vancouver, B.C.
   V6Z 2E6

   408, 3960 Quadra Street,
   Victoria, B.C.
   V8X 4A3

   The registrar's mailing address is:

   The Registrar,
   Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act
   Second Floor,
   2881 Nanaimo Street,
   Victoria, B.C.
   V8V 1X5

3. A deposit is required by any person appealing under this Act. It is payable to the B.C. Police Commission at the time their appeal is filed. It is $100.00 for an individual with respect to a security employee licence, $150.00 for an individual with respect to a security business licence and $250.00 for a corporation with respect to a security business licence.

4. This deposit will be returned to the appellant if the Commission allows the appeal or if the appellant, within 10 days after giving notice of appeal, gives notice to the Commission that he abandons his appeal. The deposit is forfeited to the Provincial Government if the appeal is not successful.

5. As soon as the registrar receives a copy of the Notice of Appeal, he will send to the Commission a certified copy of his decision and all other materials in his possession that are relevant to the appeal.

6. The materials in paragraph 5 will be available to the appellant at the hearing. Further, upon request, the Commission will send a copy to the appellant prior to the hearing.

7. The Commission requests that copies of any written material or submissions which either party intends to use at the hearing be sent as early as possible to the Commission and to the other party.

8. The date and place of the hearing shall be arranged by Commission staff who will notify the parties. Effort will be made to find an early date suitable to all concerned.

9. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, the hearing of the appeal shall be open to the public.

10. Parties to the appeal may be represented by counsel or an agent. They may also call such witnesses at the hearing as are appropriate and relevant.

11. One or more members of the Commission may sit on the hearing of the appeal.

12. The Commission shall consider the appeal as if it were a new application for a licence.

13. The Commission has the power to summon witnesses to attend and give evidence and produce documents, records and things. Subpoenas must be prepared by the party requesting them and will be issued on application, subject to the Commission being satisfied by the applicant that there is good reason for the application. Enforcement is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of British Columbia upon citation.

14. While the Commission reserves the right to determine the procedure at the hearing of the appeal, it shall generally be informal and follow the following format:

    a. when the appeal is from a refusal to licence, the appellant shall proceed first, with the registrar having the opportunity to cross-examine. When the appellant has presented his case, the registrar shall then proceed, with the appellant having the opportunity to cross-examine. Both parties will have the opportunity to make final submissions, the registrar proceeding first.

    b. when the appeal is from a suspension or cancellation of a licence, the procedure set out above shall be followed, but with the parties proceeding in reverse order.

15. If either the appellant or the registrar fails to appear at the time and place set for the hearing of the appeal, the Commission may dispose of the appeal as it thinks fit.

16. The Commission may give a verbal decision at the end of the hearing. Generally, however, it reserves its decision and gives a written decision with reasons within two weeks.

17. Where the deposit is to be returned, procedures to return the deposit will be taken by the Commission staff without any application having to be made.

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